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Smith Alling Lane, P.S. provides governmental affairs services to Applied Biosystems. As part of this representation, the firm generates weekly reports on state and federal legislation and news articles. Applied Biosystems has authorized Smith Alling Lane to make these reports publicly available through this website. The information presented in these reports does not necessarily reflect the viewpoints of Applied Biosystems or Smith Alling Lane, P.S.

The July 30, 2004 DNA Resource Report is listed below.

These reports are prepared by Tim Schellberg and Lisa Hurst of Smith Alling Lane (253) 627-1091, on behalf of Applied Biosystems.

Lisa Hurst, who normally drafts the weekly DNA report will be on maternity leave until August 9th. In the interim the weekly reports are being completed by a contracted third party.

SUMMARY

DNA in the state DNA database in Maryland connected a man convicted for robbery in 2000 to a 1998 rape. New DNA evidence found in a ten-year-old rape case yields a conviction when a match is made to a convict who served time for attempted murder and burglary in New York. Another New York man whose DNA was in the state DNA databank for a 1994 burglary was convicted for the 1995 rape on a cold case match. A man convicted of manslaughter in California in 2000 is linked through DNA to another 1986 California slaying. The Los Angeles cold case unit celebrates its 30th DNA related homicide investigation. In another California case, a convicted murderer serving time for a 1992 murder is matched to evidence in a 1991 murder through DNA evidence. A 1976 rape is solved when a cold hit is made in CODIS in a Utah case. A private group in Illinois secures DNA testing on backlogged evidence and identifies a rapist. A convicted murderer in Indiana is linked to another Indiana murder through a cold-hit DNA match.

A Wisconsin state appeals court upheld a decision that DNA databases are legal for the purpose of identifying offenders. DNA linked a suspect to the serial rape of an 83 year-old woman in Connecticut. A Pennsylvania rapist is connected through DNA evidence to two rapes hours apart. DNA found in skin cells on a gun helps to convict a cop murderer in Louisiana. Oregon officials cite lack of funding for backlog of 20,000 DNA samples. Oklahoma officials cite backlog of 17,000 DNA samples for delay in solving the murder of a student. An Illinois discounts larceny conviction as reason for submission of DNA sample.

DNA in the Australian DNA database matched a suspect to seven burglaries. Black detectives in the U.K. submit DNA samples in quest to determine genetic roots of a serial rapist. In England, DNA samples from cigarette butts helps nab thief. The English House of Lords has ruled against a challenge to the collection and maintenance of DNA as criminal evidence. An English woman who was raped in Jerusalem is headed back to Jerusalem to present DNA evidence from the tooth of her attacker. Spanish officials link DNA samples to a second vehicle in the Madrid train bombings in March 2004. Scottish police recruits must now give a DNA sample for maintenance in a police database that will help identify stray DNA in subsequent investigations. Reliability of DNA testing is being challenged in Australian Aboriginal rape case.

STATE LEGISLATION

1. New York SB 7686 – An act to amend the executive law, in relation to the state DNA identification index. Expands DNA testing requirements to those convicted of incest and certain other sex crimes, and felons who escape if they were convicted of homicide and certain sex offenses.

NEWS ARTICLES

Forensic DNA

1. "Police say backlogged DNA samples prevent prosecution of criminals." The Associated Press, July 28, 2004.
In Oregon, roughly 20,000 samples taken from prison inmates, parolees and other convicted felons are waiting to be tested at the state police crime lab in Portland because officials say they lack the money to handle the huge backlog of blood, semen, saliva and other samples accumulated over the past decade. Those DNA profiles cannot be scientifically linked to other crimes, allowing more than 100 criminals to escape unnoticed. Statistics show that every 163 offender profiles entered into the DNA database produces a "cold hit" that potentially solves a crime. Since 1992, DNA from about 53,000 convicted Oregon felons has been entered into the system, resulting in 323 hits linking convicted offenders to crimes. Another 128 hits either identified suspects or linked crime scenes.
2. "Maintenance man charged with repeatedly raping elderly woman." The Associated Press, July 28, 2004.
In Connecticut, a man is charged with repeatedly raping an 83-year-old woman over a 10-month period. Police said DNA testing links the accused to the crime.
3. "Black DNA 'reliability' on trial in rape case." The Australian, July 27, 2004.
In Australia, the reliability of DNA evidence being used in prosecutions against Aboriginal people is being tested in the rape trial of a prominent Perth Aboriginal activist. The defense in the case argued that the evidence was unreliable because it was difficult to compare an Aborigine's DNA with that of the general population.
4. "Match on police DNA index results in conviction in 1998 rape, murder; Milford man, 50, could receive life sentence." The Baltimore Sun, July 27, 2004.
In Maryland, a man was found guilty of a 1998 rape and murder of an 18-year-old woman after his DNA was put into the state DNA database following a robbery in 2000. Presented with DNA evidence obtained more than four years after the girl was killed, the jury convicted him of felony first-degree murder and second-degree rape.
5. "DNA link to burglaries 2 years on." Canberra Times, July 27, 2004.
In Australia, a man, whose DNA was traced to the scene of seven burglaries nearly two years after they were committed, has appeared before the Supreme Court. The man has pleaded guilty to the burglary of seven commercial premises committed between March 2001 and July 2002 but he was not charged until this year. It was not until advances in DNA technology, coupled with the fact that DNA samples were taken from the man after his arrest in 2003, that police were able to link him to the earlier offences. On different occasions, blood stains, a cigarette butt, part of a latex glove, and a partial fingerprint were all left behind.
6. "Molester linked to Illinois case." Chicago Tribune, July 27, 2004.
In Wisconsin, a man convicted of videotaping sexual acts with children and women in malls has been linked by DNA evidence to an incident in Illinois. The man is also charged with 41 felony counts involving rapes of female mall workers, attempted abductions and numerous sexual assaults on children dating to the 1990s.
7. "Appeals court upholds constitutionality of DNA law." The Associated Press, July 27, 2004.
In Wisconsin, a state appeals court Tuesday upheld the constitutionality of a state law that allows blood to be drawn from convicted criminals for DNA samples that are stored in a database for possible use in solving past and future crimes.
8. "Man gets life for shooting New Orleans officer." The Associated Press, July 27, 2004.
In Louisiana, a 22-year-old man convicted of fatally shooting a New Orleans police officer was sentenced to life in prison. His DNA, drawn from skin cells, was found on the murder weapon left at the crime scene.
9. "DNA test cracks 10-year rape case." Daily News, July 27, 2004.
In New York, a cold case is reopened thanks to a Queens detective who found a DNA link in a 10-year-old rape case. An original rape kit from the crime yielded no DNA clues and the case got set aside for almost a decade. It was picked up shortly before the 10-year legal window for an indictment ran out. Evidence was rechecked and it was discovered that a bed sheet and some clothing were never tested at the time of the attack. DNA was able to be recovered from these items, and the a match was found when a convicted felons' DNA was taken after he served time on an attempted murder and burglary.

10. "Black police undergo DNA tests to trace a rapist's roots." The Evening Standard, July 27, 2004.
In England, detectives investigating a serial sex attacker are to take revolutionary and controversial DNA samples of their black colleagues. Specialists are carrying out voluntary-tests on detectives, officers and civilian staff at Scotland Yard who originate from the West Indies. The samples will be sent to an American laboratory for comparison to a rapist's DNA to identify his ancestry.
11. "Latest DNA skills reopen cases." Evening Chronicle, July 27, 2004.
In the UK, sex crime cold case experts have assisted in a national search to find 33 prime suspects in unsolved rapes and murders. A total of 76 DNA profiles were taken from 213 crime scene samples and 33 matched people on the national DNA database. More than 190 of the cases investigated, some of which date back to the early 90s, are serious sexual assaults. DNA profiles from the crime scenes were analyzed with the latest techniques and put through a national database. That has led to 76 usable profiles being produced and they have yielded matches to names on the database, effectively giving police a prime suspect in these unsolved cases.
12. "Cigarette evidence traps city thief." Express & Echo, July 27, 2004.
In the UK, a man who stole from vehicles was linked to one of his crimes by a cigarette butt. A man was trapped by DNA evidence from the cigarettes he dropped while stealing from vehicles. Forensic examination of three cigarettes taken from the van proved there was a one in a billion chance they did not belong to the defendant.
13. "DNA links convict to 1986 Hanford slaying." Fresno Bee, July 27, 2004.
In California, a DNA match led authorities to the man suspected of killing a woman 18 years ago. The suspect gave a DNA sample as an inmate years ago, but it was not until 1999 that a database was developed to match DNA samples from crime scenes to violent offenders in custody.
14. "DNA Evidence Leads to Charges in 1991 Slaying." Los Angeles Times, July 27, 2004.
In California, prosecutors brought charges in a 1991 murder of a 93-year-old widow. The suspect is the 30th person to face homicide charges since Los Angeles police began a concerted campaign to test DNA evidence from unsolved cases. The man, a registered sex offender, could face the death penalty.
15. "DNA match puts man on trial for rape in Riverside in the county's first such link." Los Angeles Times, July 27, 2004.
In California, a man faces rape, kidnapping and robbery charges and is the first person in Riverside County to be identified through a DNA match in the California Department of Justice's Cold Hit program. The state database includes the DNA profiles of 245,000 felons and has become an important tool for detectives working on unsolved crimes.
16. "Queens man charged in 1994 rape." Newsday, July 27, 2004.
In New York, a Queens man accused of raping a young mother has been indicted, two weeks before the statute of limitations was to have lapsed. The case is one of 11 sex crimes in Queens being investigated in an effort to prosecute unidentified suspects before the 10-year statute of limitation expires. Reexamination of evidence uncovered the attacker's DNA, which produced a hit in the DNA database because of the man's 1995 burglary conviction.
17. "Is it right that the DNA of people who are not criminals should be kept by the State?" The Times, July 27, 2004.
In England, The House of Lords has ruled on the new powers which allow the police to retain the DNA samples of people who have been arrested and charged and later acquitted. The court has given its approval to the blanket policy of retention of DNA samples exercised by most police forces. The House of Lords rejected arguments that there had been a breach of the right to respect for private life. Mere retention of samples (rather than the taking or use) did not engage a person's human rights at all. Fears that the samples might be used in the future to try to predict, for example, propensity to commit crime would be dealt with if and when they happened. In any event, the court said, any breach of privacy rights was very clearly justified by the benefits in the fight against crime, which would be assisted by a DNA database that was as large as possible.
18. "Bloody glove tied to killings in Baltimore; DNA tests link man to deaths of three young kin." The Washington Post, July 27, 2004.

In Maryland, investigators say DNA tests on a bloody glove have linked a Baltimore County man to the brutal killings of his three young relatives in May, according to a law enforcement official. The discovery of a bloody glove is the strongest physical evidence linking the man to the crimes.

19. "Two sentenced in Van Gogh paintings theft." Associated Press Online, July 26, 2004.
In the Netherlands, a Dutch court convicted two men Monday of stealing a pair of paintings valued at more than \$2 million from the Van Gogh Museum in Amsterdam, and sentenced them to at least four years in prison each. Lawyers for both men said they planned to appeal the verdict. The men had pleaded innocent, claiming they were framed. Security cameras and DNA evidence however, placed them at the scene of the crime.
20. "Scientists identify 33 suspects." Birmingham Post, July 26, 2004.
In Alabama, Forensic scientists in Birmingham have uncovered 33 prime suspects in dozens of unsolved rapes and murders because of DNA advances. The breakthrough was made from samples taken from crime scenes dating back to the early 1990s. The evidence will now be passed on to police forces, which are set to reopen inquiries. A total of 76 DNA profiles were taken from 213 samples, which matched 33 people in the national DNA database.
21. "For cold case detectives, work pays off." The Capital, July 26, 2004.
In Maryland, a decade old cold-case saw a resolution when it was discovered that DNA found at the scene of the crime was linked to a convicted murderer. This month, detectives charged a 34 year old man with killing 3 women in the 1980s. He was indicted and if convicted, could be eligible for the death penalty. Since it was established in 1998, the cold case squad has closed five murder cases, including three this month.
22. "Rockford man convicted in 1988 murder of teenager." The Associated Press, July 26, 2004.
In Illinois, a man who was linked three years ago to the 1988 slaying of a 15-year-old girl through DNA tests was convicted by a jury Monday night of first-degree murder. For years, the investigation into the slaying of the high school freshman went unsolved. Then, in July 2001, local law enforcement announced a break. The man, who was serving 60 years in prison for a sex crime, had submitted his DNA to a state-run database. An upgrade to the database meant it was later matched to another one carrying DNA from the 15 year old girl's case.
23. "DNA tests crucial in murder mystery." Illawarra Mercury, July 26, 2004.
In Australia, DNA tests are proving crucial in the police investigation into a 3-year-old murder cases. A small group of people known to the victim have been asked recently to provide voluntary DNA swabs in the latest development in the hunt for her killer. The DNA samples will be cross-checked against evidence in the police investigation.
24. "DNA labs reheating cold cases." Salt Lake Tribune, July 26, 2004.
In Utah, a genetic sample tucked away for 28 years after an unsolved murder, forgotten by all but the retired detective and the still-grieving family, held the microscopic evidence necessary to make an arrest. Utah state crime lab chemists say a swab from a 1976 rape kit matched the DNA profile of a convicted rapist, who allegedly beat, sexually assaulted and strangled a woman near the halfway house where he once stayed. Prosecutors used the evidence to charge the man with capital murder. The match was made through the database CODIS, which went online in the mid-1990s.
25. "Criminal law & procedure - DNA samples." Chicago Daily Law Bulletin, July 26, 2004.
In Illinois, bank larceny was found to not be among the offenses requiring the federal government to collect a DNA sample from defendants pursuant to DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000. A defendant argued that the collection of his DNA through a blood draw was an unreasonable search in violation of the Fourth Amendment. In the alternative, he argued that the manner of testing was "unreasonable and unjustifiably intrusive." In the motion, the defendant did not challenge the inclusion of bank larceny as a qualifying offense under the DNA Act. The trial judge ordered further briefing of the defendant's motion regarding the DNA collection, and in his reply brief, the defendant withdrew his agreement that bank larceny was a qualifying offense under the DNA Act. The judge later entered an order finding that bank larceny is not a qualifying offense under the DNA Act and enjoined the U.S. Probation Office from taking the defendant's DNA sample.
26. "More funding might have helped solve student's death more quickly." The Associated Press, July 25, 2004.
In Oklahoma, a lack of funding for DNA testing led to a backlog of 17,000 samples and delayed the discovery of a suspect in the 1996 killing of a University of Oklahoma student. Officials took a DNA sample from a suspect in the death of the 21 year old student, but it was shelved with samples from other convicted felons in the state until

federal money was received late last year. Authorities announced Thursday that they had an unconfirmed DNA match that linked a 25-year-old man, already serving time in an Oklahoma prison, to the 1996 rape and murder. From 2000 to 2001, the number of DNA profiles in the state's database increased from 2,033 to 9,500 in part because the Legislature added offenders convicted of burglary to the list of felons required to submit biological samples.

27. "Tourist rape victim to return with DNA proof." The Jerusalem Post, July 25, 2004.
In Jerusalem, a tourist who said she was brutally raped in a Tel Aviv park three weeks ago, told The Jerusalem Post that she plans to return to Israel soon with new DNA evidence collected in an English hospital. She said that while in medical treatment at St. Mary's Hospital in Manchester, doctors pulled a piece of tooth out of a head wound that had not been healing. She said they told her that DNA could be traced from the tooth, which most likely belongs to her attacker.
28. "DNA advances close net on dozens of suspects as police reopen cases." Scotland on Sunday, July 25, 2004.
In Scotland, dozens of unsolved murders and rapes are to be reinvestigated following new advances in DNA technology. Forensic scientists have uncovered 33 prime suspects after re-examining samples taken from crime scenes dating back to the early 1990s. It is now hoped the technology could be used to solve several high-profile cases north of the Border, including the World's End Murders in Edinburgh. The evidence will now be passed on to the relevant police forces, which are set to reopen a number of inquires.
29. "DNA evidence clinches the case." The Sunday Oklahoman, July 25, 2004.
In Oklahoma, a man accused of sexually assaulting 14 women and children in five different states escaped capture for nearly three years despite a trail of biological evidence investigators said he left behind. The multistate trail of alleged sexual assaults did not become known until the man was arrested in another state and investigators obtained a sample of his DNA from a confiscated razor.
30. "Spanish police find second vehicle linked to March 11 bombings: report." Agence France Presse, July 24, 2004.
In Spain, a second vehicle apparently used by the perpetrators of the March 11 train attack in Spain has been discovered by Spanish police. A cartridge clip, of the kind used by police, as well as other personal belongings, was discovered in the second vehicle. DNA analyses subsequently revealed they belonged to two of the alleged attackers who blew themselves up in a police operation in a Madrid suburb on April 3.
31. "DNA links uncle to deaths of 3 children." The Baltimore Sun, July 24, 2004.
In Maryland, DNA testing of a bloody glove links the uncle of three Mexican children killed in Northwest Baltimore to their deaths. The police crime lab is continuing to run DNA tests on more evidence collected in connection with the killings of the immigrant children. Before the discovery of the DNA on the glove, the case against the suspects was circumstantial.
32. "Fishburne pleads guilty to strangling woman." Buffalo News, July 24, 2004.
In New York, after a plea bargain, a man has pleaded guilty to murder, admitting that he strangled his brother's girlfriend in a fight last year. The man had rejected the same plea bargain three months ago, but his attorneys said the revelation of DNA test results that implicated the man, changed his mind.
33. "Jury convicts man in 1997 rape, murder of woman." The Associated Press, July 24, 2004.
In Washington, a jury has convicted a man charged with murder after DNA evidence linked him to the 1997 rape and strangulation of a Seattle woman. The case was solved after state crime lab investigators linked a bite mark found on the victim's body to the teeth of a man, who was already serving a life sentence under the state's "two strikes" law for felony sex offenses.
34. "Judge orders new test of rape-case evidence." Florida Today, July 24, 2004.
In Florida, a convicted rapist's future is reliant on a 22-year-old fracture of a sperm cell preserved on a slide. Standard DNA testing of the 1980s yielded no conclusive results, and a new, sophisticated test has been ordered on a tiny sliver of evidence. The man has served 22 years in prison for the 1981 rape of a different teenager. Tried twice, he has maintained his innocence.
35. "Police to store DNA of recruits; Database to reduce errors." The Herald, July 24, 2004.

In Scotland, all police recruits will have to give a sample of hair or agree to a mouth swab in order to build up a database of the DNA of every Scottish officer.

36. "Teen guilty of raping city prostitute." The Sentinel, July 24, 2004.
In the UK, a teenager has been found guilty of raping and assaulting a prostitute. The teen had denied the charges but DNA samples matching the teen's were found under the prostitute's fingernails and elsewhere on her body.
37. "Sex attack yob gets 4 years." Burnley Express, July 23, 2004.
In the UK, a dangerous teenager who sexually attacked a woman is behind bars for four years. He is linked to the crime by a discarded cigarette leaving behind his DNA.
38. "Man gets 22 years in rape of 12-year-old girl." The Associated Press, July 23, 2004.
In Missouri, a 44-year-old man who fathered a child with a 12-year-old girl has been sentenced to 22 years in prison. DNA tests showed there was a 99.99 percent probability that the man had fathered the child.
39. "Inmate says DNA test would clear him in 1997 killing." The Associated Press, July 23, 2004.
In Kentucky, a judge has ordered DNA testing in the 1997 slaying of a Louisville teen allegedly shot for his tennis shoes. DNA testing was requested to be done on any hair, sweat, skin or fibers from a head rag and a toboggan hat found at the murder scene.
40. "Fairhope doctor charged in rape of 14-year-old." The Associated Press, July 23, 2004.
In Alabama, police arrested and charged a doctor with second-degree rape based on DNA evidence that he had sex with a 14-year-old girl who became pregnant. Police interviewed the girl and obtained a DNA sample from both her and the man. If convicted, the man could be sentenced from two to 20 years in prison.
41. "Man faces charge in 1995 murder." The Associated Press, July 23, 2004.
In Nebraska, a suspect in the killing of a man in central Nebraska nine years ago is facing a second-degree murder charge. DNA samples did not match those from suspects at the time. The data was sent to the national FBI database, and in June word was received that DNA matching that found on the victim's clothes was matched to a suspect in a sexual assault in Arkansas.
42. "Family pleased that case proceeding in 1976 slaying." Deseret Morning News, July 23, 2004.
In Utah, a man who allegedly killed a woman 28 years ago has finally been charged with the crime. Charging documents allege that the accused man's DNA matches biological material taken from the body of the victim, which was found in 1976 near a halfway house.
43. "35 murder suspects to face second trial." The Mirror, July 23, 2004.
In the UK, up to 35 suspected murderers who may have cheated justice will be tried again under new UK laws. The double jeopardy rule, which bans a person being tried twice for the same offense has been set aside. Prosecutions are now being prepared in those cases where new evidence - including DNA tests - is compelling enough to support a second trial.
44. "DNA Testing Bill Postponed By Senate Committee." National Journal's CongressDaily, July 23, 2004.
In Washington, D.C., with the nation's first death-row inmate exonerated by DNA evidence, Senate Judiciary Chairman Hatch failed Thursday to gain quick approval of a sweeping bill to step up DNA testing in criminal cases. After objections by fellow Republicans who did not want to push the bill to the Senate floor without first considering a batch of amendments in the committee, Hatch decided to put off action on the measure until Congress returns in September, after the party conventions. The bill to authorize \$1.25 billion over five years to expand DNA testing in federal and state cases has been lingering on the Judiciary Committee schedule for more than a month without action.
45. "Samples retention policy lawful." The Times, July 23, 2004.
In England, a general policy of retention of fingerprints and DNA samples lawfully taken from persons who were not subsequently convicted was found to be lawful and did not contravene the European Convention on Human Rights.
46. "Woman on trail raped, DNA links suspect." Wilkes Barr Times Leader, July 23, 2004.

In the UK, a man was officially charged Thursday with raping a woman in 2000. The woman was approached by the man accused while on a trail. Police investigated and in April of 2000, gathered various evidence to be tested, including body fluids found on the woman's garments. That DNA matched a DNA sample taken from the man who has been jailed on other indecent assault charges. He has been taken back to prison.

47. "Prosecution curbed in Elgin slaying case; Judge blocks link to second killing." Chicago Tribune, July 22, 2004.
In Illinois, prosecutors can't indicate that a former Elgin man is suspected of killing his mother when he faces trial for the separate slaying of his half-sister, a Cook County judge has ruled. Authorities said they did not charge Gonzalez in his half-sister's slaying because of poor DNA technology. When they ran tests in 1996 after his mother was killed, the results were inconclusive. But by 2000, authorities said, they matched the mans' DNA to semen found at the crime scene.
48. "Cold Case hit, murder solved." City News Service, Inc., July 22, 2004.
In California, a sheriff's crime lab cracked a 13-year-old homicide by gathering DNA from evidence recovered at the scene and matching it with a convicted murderer now serving a state prison sentence for a 1992 Long Beach murder.
49. "Governor signs DNA, crime lab bills." The Associated Press, July 22, 2004.
In California, three bills were signed in aimed at strengthening the state's crime lab and speeding up its processing of DNA cases. One bill, requires all sexual assault evidence currently housed in the state's crime labs to be tested within two years, if resources and staff are available. Evidence collected must be analyzed within one year. Another bill, requires the state police to report the backlog of cases in its system each year to the governor and Legislature. The third bill, creates an advisory committee to focus on improving the efficiency and quality of testing in the state's laboratories.
50. "DNA test errors found at state crime lab." The Associated Press, July 22, 2004.
In Washington, the State Patrol's Tacoma crime lab has recurring problems with DNA contamination and errors, an investigation has found. Forensic scientists made mistakes while handling DNA evidence in at least 23 cases during the past three years, according to State Patrol and court records. Human error is apparently the main problem. In eight of the 23 tainted cases, forensic scientists tainted tests with their own DNA. They made mistakes in six others, ranging from throwing out evidence swabs to misreading results. Tests were contaminated by DNA from unrelated cases in three instances, and between evidence in the same case in another. The source of contamination in five other tests is unknown.
51. "Rapist jailed for life after attacks hours apart." Press Association, July 22, 2004.
In Pennsylvania, a rapist has been jailed for life after attacking a barmaid and a schoolgirl within hours of each other. The man was arrested a short distance away and, despite his initial protestations of innocence, was also linked to the rape by later DNA tests.
52. "Private DNA test leads to 1st arrest; Chicago man charged in 4 rapes." Chicago Final Edition, July 22, 2004.
In Illinois, even though a man allegedly left behind DNA evidence in at least four sexual assaults during a four-year spree, it took a private group to come up with the money to have the evidence tested. The Chicago man is the first person to be charged since the group, the Women's DNA Initiative, began raising private money in December to help clear a state backlog of untested DNA evidence dating to 2000. After DNA testing identified the man in four Chicago cases, he admitted raping 19 women and girls over the last 15 years. Nearly 1,500 rape kits, which contain suspected DNA evidence left behind by attackers, have sat untested in the Illinois State Police Crime Lab and inside Chicago police vaults.
53. "Man gets more than 300 years for rape." The Associated Press, July 21, 2004.
In Louisiana, a West Lafayette man has been sentenced to 317 years in prison after being convicted of multiple counts including rape, attempted rape, burglary, criminal deviate conduct, sexual battery and confinement. The women - all blonde, professional women in their 20s - were attacked in their homes last summer. The man was arrested last August after DNA left at the scene of the crime linked him to that attack. A jury convicted him of 20 charges.
54. "DNA leads to conviction in woman's death 17 years ago." The Associated Press, July 21, 2004.

In Missouri, a man who had been a suspect in a killing 17 years ago but wasn't charged until new DNA analysis technology linked him to the crime, has been convicted of first-degree murder and forcible rape. The man was previously convicted in the January 1987 death of a Kansas City resident. His brother had been married to the victim's granddaughter, and after the slaying the man provided a hair sample at the request of police. It wasn't until two years ago that the city's crime lab, using previously unavailable technology, matched the man's DNA to evidence from the crime scene.

55. "DNA testing leads to arrest in '85 Clay County murder; Suspect serving another sentence." The Courier-Journal, July 21, 2004.
In Indiana, State Police said that DNA testing has helped them solve a 1985 murder. They filed charges against a man already in prison for another murder committed in the same year. Police said the case was dormant for years until a detective asked for a DNA analysis of cigarette butts found at the scene. Such testing was not available at the time of the killing. The test results showed last fall that DNA on some cigarettes matched that of the accused. That caused further investigation, which police noted uncovered other evidence.
56. "Mill Woods rapist loses bid to stop DNA filing." Edmonton Sun, July 21, 2004.
In Canada, an Edmonton "sexual predator" known as the Mill Woods rapist has lost his bid from behind bars to stop authorities from taking his DNA for the national DNA data bank. Dana Michael Fash, 25, had gone to court to try to block the Crown's application to have his DNA taken so it could be stored on file in Ottawa, which allows authorities to compare it with samples from scenes of unsolved crimes.
57. "Arrest made in rape case." Green Bay Press Gazette, July 21, 2004.
In Wisconsin, eleven months after a 26-year-old Green Bay woman was abducted, raped and set on fire, detectives believe they have nabbed one of the men responsible and are on the trail of the other. After hearing about the incident, and seeing composite sketches of the suspects, a man collected two Dew soda bottles that the suspect's drank from and secured them in plastic bags in a locked desk drawer. He turned the bottles over to authorities who obtained DNA samples, which they later matched to DNA collected from the woman's body by a sexual assault nurse examiner. Detectives also were able to match the DNA to a beer can found about a half-mile from the crime scene. DNA found on the soda bottles was from the same person whose semen was found inside the woman's body and on the beer can, according to reports from the state crime lab.
58. "DNA scores another guilty verdict." The Kansas City Star, July 21, 2004.
In Kansas, a 1987 murder case, the Kansas City Crime Lab matched a man's DNA to that in semen from the victim's body and a hair in her bed, 17 years later.
59. "Suit seeks to get to bottom of wrongful conviction." Chicago Daily Law Bulletin, July 20, 2004.
In Illinois, an attorney who represented a man wrongly convicted of assaulting an elderly woman in 1994 sought DNA tests that would have freed his client, but the attorney was suspended before seeing the tests completed. The man, who spent a decade in prison, was freed this month after DNA tests he requested himself were finally performed. These were some of the new details to emerge in the latest case of an inmate being released from an Illinois prison after DNA tests exonerated him.
60. "DNA evidence in rape leads police to suspect." The Arizona Republic, July 20, 2004.
In Arizona, two months after a woman told police she was sexually assaulted at a golf course, investigators said that DNA evidence had helped lead them to a suspect. A 23-yr old man, was taken into custody June 25 at his home.